







## The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, NOV. 18, 1886

## THE MAN WHO CAN'T.

The following has appeared in the form of a letter to an (alleged) newspaper of Portland:

Patiently digested in that same mind of stored-up knowledge, the Oregon man, who can't, has found lately this nugget of everlasting truth. The needy wage worker of the East is exhorted to come to Oregon, take up government land, and then explode the theories of Henry George and all the rest of a "redaction" upon work upon this rich bit of Oregon soil, with the net result of 40 per cent. ignorance for one cent, fraud and the rest pure gold, &c.

First.—Has the needy wage worker East got enough cash enough to buy his railroad fare to Oregon?

Second—If he is living there has any surplus, wouldn't he be fool to emigrate at all?

Third—It's got here on a cut-rate ticket, how much capital will he need to clear, grub, fence, build a house and generally fit his bit of government land with shelter?

Fourth—After laying out his capital and ten years of his life to improve the wilderness, how much will the railroad tariffs and general taxation leave him?

Fifth—How many will the small farmer have as a margin on his wheat in competition with big banana joint street farms?

Sixth—After getting over those small difficulties, how many will the small farmer have converted into a practical farmer, clear on his wheat in competition with grain from India, where wages are quoted at one nickel per diem?

They are only a few simple questions of an average intelligence, leading the reader to a knowledge of the truth as contained in THE OREGONIAN oracle. Yours very respectfully, BILL STUAR

Portland, Nov. 18.

**THE OREGONIAN'S** purpose in giving circulation to the above is to let it be seen how utterly the person who writes it and the paper that prints it fail to comprehend the situation that exists in the United States. Who desires to make himself independent and to contribute in the willing helplessness, prevailing in these times among middle classes, which pertain to this disclosure. Undoubtedly the idea now prevails widely that it is impossible to do what was suggested by THE OREGONIAN, viz.: Come West take up land, make money, lay the foundations of thrift and independence and bring up families to an inheritance of independent life and industrious property. Now, we have learned that the small farmer and families from other states cannot get here, but that those now here cannot do this, because they have "capital" to clear, grub, fence, build up, stock and improve generally their bit of government or railroad wilderness."

Right here it is pertinent to ask why Oregon was originally settled? How did the people get here? By a most laborious march across the plains exposed to every kind of danger, braving and triumphing over every kind of privation; and their arrival here was the result of a "whole nation's" possessions of any kind save their own courage and energy. And they were compelled moreover to contend with the Indians, then here in great numbers, for mastery of the country. They didn't expect to make money, but they did intend to live and they did live; they didn't think of "margin," nor expect to live lives of easy indolence or trifling excitement, going to theaters or picnics or listening to brass bands or speeches of "labor reformers" under electric lights. They just took right hold of the problem of life and never let go. Those who did not do this, did not go so far as necessary to clear and fence their land, to plant and harvest their crops, but did all this with their own hands. Some and daubers laid hold of this work with faith and in fact. All worked for life and for duty; nobody had a doubt of success. At the present time there can be no difficulties in reaching Oregon and beginning life here comparable for a moment with those which the early settlers met and surmounted. It is well known that a way it can do the same for more easily now.

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In every one of our states, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the foundations of property and power have been laid by the present and current members of the Congress, the introduction of the life of Abraham Lincoln, and note there what can be done by a people of independent spirit and high courage; read the same in the annals of early Oregon, as set forth so finely in the fresh and attractive pages which Bancroft has just given us.

While it is true that times have changed and life in this generation cannot be a counterpart of life in preceding ones, nevertheless there is still much faith, energy, courage, intelligence and enthusiasm left in the country, and many exercises of these qualities under the millions of the present time, will give birth here in the yet unpeopled Northwest as good canines as ever before, and better, for the opportunities are better. A man may cultivate the spirit and exercise the virtues of pioneer life, but he is not so closely bound by its limitations or restricted to its expedients; in other words, the methods of the present day offer him innumerable advantages over those possessed by his predecessors. But still he must work and eat. From this last

We who want success can always find them. No man ever saw so many hills in the way as the stoutest man. "The man who can't" is just now a burden of society and a burden to himself. If he is in an eastern state he "can't" get money enough to come west, where land is to be given away, though people have been finding means through generous past to come west, under the auspices of the most extreme. He is in a western state, the most extreme, and he has that forestiere, faith and courage which will lead them to plant now with a view to a remote harvest; to work patiently to lay the foundation upon which the superstructure of comfort, independence, prosperity and ease is to rise in after years. And if they are not willing to pay this necessary price they cannot have the result.

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## PROPERTY IN LAND.

At a meeting of Mr. George's supporters in New York, held since the election, a platform of distinctive principles was put forth. The following is the leading idea:

"He doesn't need a life of hand-to-mouth work to avoid the responsibility of individual ownership. Therefore, to abolish taxes on land, and to tax the products of land, and to tax the rent of land, to provide for the expenses of common necessity and benefit."

New York is to have a state constitutional convention, and the labor or socialist party will be in full force in all parts of the state, with a view of putting that principle into the new constitution.

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"The Oregon theory about land is in its widest application. The wage-worker, as a rule, is a willing wage slave. He wants to live in the town, where there are shows and excitements, and can't bear the thought of country life and its tediums. Under the guidance of sophists and demagogues he soon becomes a "philosopher," with nebulous ideas of theory or reform." An industrial and peaceful man would be more useful daily and by day, than at last the possession of an inheritance."

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He wants to work for a fixed sum, get his pay weekly and spend the rest.

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He wants to work

**The Oregonian.**

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For one hundred and seventy-one years, \$168.00;

For one hundred and seventy-two years, \$169.00;



SCIENTIFIC TRUTH  
COMMERCIAL.

Regarding the Functions of an Important Organ.  
Of which the Public Knows But Little, We  
are Glad to See.

To the Editor of the Scientific American:  
Will you permit us to make known  
to your paper our learning during the  
years, concerning disorders of the human  
body, and the organs which directed  
them? You are conducting a  
Journal of "Cure," standing ready to receive  
facts, for very obvious reasons.

H. H. WARNE & CO., New York.

That we may emphasize and clearly  
relate the kidneys' function to the public,  
and hope it may be depended upon  
from one of the human organs, place it  
in the hands of the public.

You will inquire what we have  
done for the past year, and what  
we have learned during the  
years, concerning disorders of the human  
body, and the organs which directed  
them? You are conducting a  
Journal of "Cure," standing ready to receive  
facts, for very obvious reasons.

H. H. WARNE & CO., New York.

The condition of trade has lately indicated  
early improvement because of colder and more  
seasonable weather. This, being reported from al-  
most all sections of the country, is certain to stim-  
ulate demands for reasonable fabrics and rags,  
which for some time past have been unfavorably  
influenced by the continuance of warm weather.  
A report by mail says: "Cold weather  
will not doubt quiet the demand for dry goods  
and coal, but in other departments the movement  
of goods is likely to continue to go under any  
special stimulating influence, and the wearers  
manufacturers have very generally contracted for  
their supplies of raw material up to the close of the  
year, while at the same time their products  
have been sold ahead and are now being delivered  
by railroads, while others are still being shipped up by  
shippers and dealers who are provided with  
the wants of the trade. While, therefore, there continues to  
be quite an active distributive movement to supply  
the requirements of consumption, the fresh busi-  
ness is transacted from first and second hands but  
not ruled off, and is a prominent feature in the  
grocery trade. Coffees on the 10th inst. had developed  
an easier tendency, not from the development of  
any new statistical feature, but having consid-  
ered that many buyers are inactive, because of  
restrictions to importation, and that the market was  
in demand, with less disposition to supply. Rates  
parailla rubber were depressed, owing to the  
sharp pressure and lower prices were accepted.  
Manufactured iron steady. Refined petroleum  
steady, with moderate inquiry, even quoted rise,  
but largely absorbed by the oil companies.  
Coal ruled off, although mention offerings were  
generally of indifferent quality. Fine chaps of green  
were in some demand. Tin and the plate-mill  
industry steady. Advances of advice.

London, Nov. 17.—Finings, carriages, firms, Car-  
gues, porters, porters and half-breeds, \$2.75;  
50 lbs. sheltered泰国茶, \$2.75; 50 lbs.  
Hogs—Receipts 2000; strong clover for higher;  
rough and mixed, 50 lbs. \$2.85; packing and ship-  
ping, 50 lbs. \$2.85; 50 lbs. \$2.85.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—Wheat received, 100 Decem-  
ber, \$1.00; 100 January, \$1.00; 100 February,  
\$1.00; 100 March, \$1.00; 100 April, \$1.00;  
100 May, \$1.00; 100 June, \$1.00; 100 July, \$1.00;  
100 August, \$1.00; 100 September, \$1.00; 100 October,  
\$1.00; 100 November, \$1.00; 100 December, \$1.00;

100 January, \$1.00; 100 February, \$1.00.

DR. HENLEY'S POPULAR REMEDY  
FOR KIDNEYS.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.—Wheat, firm with fair de-  
mand, 100 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$1.00;

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## A CHAPTER OF HOMICIDES.

Recita. of the Killing of Three Men in Grant County.

Murderous Attack on Two Defenseless Women—Delivery from Death Bright with a Frame, afterward Broken.

Barring Multnomah, of course, Grant county will doubtless be the banner county of Oregon for homicides for the year 1886. With a population of less than 5000, to inhabit an area than the state of Connecticut, the people of Grant county can scarcely be regarded as "too thick to think." It is a country as desolate as though Milling of neighbors is a mighty way to populate and develop a new country. Still the salt-packing revolver in the ever-ready hip pocket flourishes in the neighborhood of Canyon City. An Oregonian man yesterday ran across a well known resident of Grant county who, upon the customary greeting, "Anything new up your way?" took the reporter to a conveniently adjacent sample room, and related recent critical occurrences. The recall reads like a page of the *Police Gazette*. The recall reads like a page of the *Police Gazette*. The recall reads like a page of the *Police Gazette*. The recall reads like a page of the *Police Gazette*. The recall reads like a page of the *Police Gazette*. The recall reads like a page of the *Police Gazette*.

A PLEADING ATTACK.

Extraordinary Evidence of a Mother from Death and her Daughter from a Worse Fate.

James Patterson was tried at the last term of court on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon. He was found guilty and was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years, the extreme penalty of the law.

Patterson worked on a ranch on Long creek about fifteen miles from Canyon City, for Mr. Johnson, a brother-in-law of Judge C. H. Bellinger of this city. In August of last year he was sent to Portland to do business. Patterson slept in the barn. Mr. Johnson and his daughter, a young lady about 18, were the only occupants of the house. Each had a double-barrel shotgun and a pistol, which Patterson asked the loan of for the purpose of killing rats. This was the day Mr. Johnson left.

Patterson started home with the shotgun, which loaded with slugs. He came into Mrs. Johnson's bedroom, the beds asleep, and fired the shotgun into the ceiling above him and demanded to know what he meant. He answered that if she would lie down and keep still no harm would come to her. In an instant the shot struck Mr. Johnson in the head, and he was reported to be dead.

Patterson, not knowing what it came and hearing no cry, nor other sound, lay bleeding for further punishment, when Patterson entered a room, stooped to his feet and said he demanded to know what he meant. He answered that if she would lie down and keep still no harm would come to her. In an instant the shot struck Mr. Johnson in the head, and he was reported to be dead.

A complaint was filed in Justice Bellinger's court yesterday afternoon, by Mr. Jim, accusing one Lung Sing of stealing a woolen blanket belonging to him.

Mr. Johnson returned, and seeing his wife and daughter covered with bruises, desired, of course, to know the cause. It was impossible to learn the truth, notwithstanding their promises. Patterson was arrested several hours afterward at Fossil.

His object, no doubt, was to murder the mother and outrage the daughter.

FOLLY WILSON ACQUITTED.

The Jury thinks he was Justified in Killing John Rinchart.

Folly Wilson, the keeper of a bagnio, who shot and killed John Rinchart, a Canyon City saloon keeper last month, was tried under an indictment for murder in the second degree and acquitted. At one time she had been Rinchart's mistress, and had got up with another woman.

On the afternoon of the killing she came into Rinchart's saloon, and made things rough for her billingsgate. Rinchart slapped her in the face, and one report goes, kicked her. She left the saloon, went home, got her revolver, returned to the saloon, stepped up to Rinchart and said, "I'll kill you." Rinchart was reached for his revolver, and a fire, though several witnesses testified that Rinchart's arms at that time were at his side.

Folly had lived in Canyon City for the past three months, and the condition of the street has been a "holey terror." The country people particularly the women of Canyon City, are highly indignant at the verdict, but a Grant county man, who is a member of the bar, says:

"In case no important witness had been allowed to escape by the jailer, but an old resident of the town, a man with a long memory and a lively imagination, told the twelve men sworn in, 'Look them over carefully, and mark them.' That jury won't convict Folly Wilson."

GASSE CONTINUED.

Trials of Two Men Indicted for Murder Concluded till the April Term.

The case of Stephen D. Foster, indicted for murder in the first degree, was continued till the next term of court, the defense having set up a plea that the public mind was too much prejudiced for Foster to have a fair and impartial trial. W. H. C. Jarrell, ex-clerk of Grant county, a man of wealth and popularity throughout the country.

The shooting resulted from a quarrel over a dog, and in some cases, over a woman, between a Mrs. G. W. Brown and Foster.

Foster had presented Foster with a dog, and through a misunderstanding the same was presented to Mrs. Jarrell. Foster called on Foster and demanded the dog, which Foster surrendered with great ill humor.

A few days after, at the town of John Day, Foster and Foster met and dropped him in the face, whereupon Foster drew his revolver and shot Jarrell dead. Foster is about 26 years old, of small stature, and formerly lived at Oregon City. Jarrell was 50 or thereabouts, a very poor and somewhat infirm old man, but was sworn in, looked over him carefully, and marked him.

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Foster had presented Foster with a dog, and through a misunderstanding the same was presented to Mrs. Jarrell. Foster called on Foster and demanded the dog, which Foster surrendered with great ill humor.

A few days after, at the town of John Day, Foster and Foster met and dropped him in the face, whereupon Foster drew his revolver and shot Jarrell dead. Foster is about 26 years old, of small stature, and formerly lived at Oregon City. Jarrell was 50 or thereabouts, a very poor and somewhat infirm old man, but was sworn in, looked over him carefully, and marked him.

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